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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Concord Observer.

AGRICULTURAL & MORAL.

Mr. Hough—Your old agricultural correspondent wishes to say a few words to his brother farmers, at this season of the year.—The seed time is a very important crisis with the farmer. His success through the year depends very much on the improvement of this season. Agriculture has no question of theories and speculations, and new inventions in farming. He has said, that the whole mystery of Agriculture is *labor* and manure. Any man of ordinary judgment can apply the labor and manure to advantage. It is the manure of our mother earth to be bountiful to those who are bountiful to her.

Before you begin the spring's work, remove all the manure that has been made in the barn yard during the winter, on the land; and then throw out all the straw and rubbish that remain in the barn, into the yard. Let the cattle lie upon it, and it will make good manure next fall. Don't mind those who say it is good to manure over manure. Keep as much hay as you please over the summer after you have well wintered the

...damage; it will rot the boards, and the foundation timbers. Remove every shovel full; for the land needs it. Take it out from under the sills of the barn; and it would not be amiss to take up the barn floor, and remove out the manure that is underneath.

When you plough, don't break up more land than you can enrich. It is a fault among us that we improve too much tillage land and don't make it rich enough. If you break up but little, you can work it better, and make it more rich, and probably you will have as much produce as you would if you should try to cultivate more; and it will make farming a much more pleasant employment.

When you lay down land, be liberal in the use of grass seed. Don't sow chaff which is scraped up in the barn; but buy good seed—six quarts of herds grass and two pounds of clover seed to the acre, will do no harm. And one thing more is very essential, to secure your crops, and have pleasant neighbors—that is keep an eye to your fences, and keep them tight.

While you are removing the manure from your barn, or setting your fence, or following your plough, you will not look so sleek as dancing masters; but no matter for that; you are doing more good—you are doing something to increase the common stock—the means of subsistence—the real wealth of the nation; but they are not. Let them dance ever so much, and they are doing nothing to increase the means of subsistence; they are not using means to cause one blade of grass or kernel of corn to grow; they will not dance long without something to eat; and for this they must depend on you—and they must purchase it. They don't improve the minds of youth; and Agricola believes they don't improve their manner either. He has known farmers send their daughters to a dancing school; and he has been sorry to see the modest and easy courtesies which their mothers taught them, distorted and spoiled by a dancing master. Be that as it may, your employment is honorable, and to all the purposes of this life, it is pre-eminently useful. All other business, and the comfort of the whole community depend...

...your labors, like...
...tion is the most acceptable. Do not envy the drones who are not engaged in any regular employment, who live upon the common stock, and who add nothing to it.

Now let us moralize a little—The time to sow seed is a most important crisis with the farmer. His success and profits, through the year, depend very much on this. Let us remember, brother farmers, while we are sowing that this is...

...our farming we don't expect a crop unless we use the means—we must plough and sow; neither ought we to expect salvation without using the means.—We must honor God's sabbaths and worship, and be willing to receive instruction from his word. These are the means which he has appointed for our salvation; and we must attend on these, and cause our families to attend on them if we would hope for his blessing

In our farming, we expect a harvest of the same kind of grain which we sow; for God has established such a connection, that this is always the case. So it is with eternal realities; God has established a connection between a life of holiness here, and future misery. If we accept the great salvation, and live unto God, we may hope to reap a harvest of rest and peace beyond the grave; but if we reject this salvation and live in unbelief and sin, we shall reap a harvest of shame and misery.—He that soweth unto the flesh, shall not the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth unto the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting.

AGRICOLA.

CHYMICAL.

From the American Journal of S...

FULMINIATING SILVER.

Chymists are too well acquainted with the tremendnous energy of this preparation, to make any comment upon its powers necessary—Unhappily, however, it is now made a subject of amusement; it is prepared for sale by those who know nothing of it, except as a nostrum, and it is bought by others who have not even this degree of knowledge. It is true it is put in small quantities, in the little toys called torpedoes, if exploded one by one, they will ordinarily do no harm but as they fall into the hands of children, we can never be sure that they will be discreetly used.

A very severe accident from the unexpected explosion of this substance, occurred some years ago in the laboratory of Yale College (see Bruce's Journal, vol. 1, p. 193.) And notwithstanding that this occurrence was well known in New-Haven, the same accident, only under a severe form has again occurred in that town.

A man who had bought the secret of making fulminating silver, had prepared as much as resulted from the solution of 1 ounce and a half. Apparently, in a great measure, unaware of the nature of the preparation, he had placed it unmixed with any thing, in an earthen plate; which stood on a table; his wife and children being around, he sat down to distribute the powder upon several papers which he had prepared for the purpose. Sand and shot are mixed with the powder in the papers for the purpose of giving momentum, and of producing attrition when the torpedo is thrown in order to ensure its explosion. Probably all the sand, looking not very unlike the powder, may be intended to screen it from view and thus to preserve the secret, should the papers be opened. The unhappy man no sooner touched the fulminating silver with a knife, than it exploded with its usual violence; the table was split in two; blood issued copiously from every part of his face, not from wounds, for it does not appear that the fragments hit him, but, according to the opinion of a competant judge, the blood was actually forced thro' the pores of the skin by the powder of the

...my cane, and ... spring, I took my st... the fly market, to make ... observations on what passed in that ... and all important place.—U... moderate calculation, I decided ... that out of four persons who ca... to market, two were servants, and ... had one opportunity of observing their separate expenditures. A black gentleman, with his wool nicely combed, a super fine blue coat, with watch and seals, and a large basket on his arm, brushed up to the butche... I want four fine ribs and three of the best steaks. You must give my price then says the butcher. I never dispute that, said the black gentleman—come, weigh them—here's the money. Four cutlets, said he to the veal butcher—how much? twelve shillings—there's the shiners. Put those fowls into my basket Mr. said the sable provider, and take out the price from this five dollar note. Let me have four pound of that salmon—how much is it? six shillings a pound. Not dear—there's your money. Let me see what else. Three dozen eggs, sallads cranberries—Zounds, I shall have nothing left out of my ten dollars. In this manner did an improvident master entrust a careless servant to cater for him, who, without system or economy, expended $ 10, when five would have been more than sufficient. Suppose that this sum is thus daily wasted, it consumes somewhere near 3000 dollars per annum for marketing alone. Is it surprising that people become insolvent? A master of a family, instead of rolling about in bed until 8 o'clock, or probably later, yawning or harmonizing with his drowsy wife, in a good comfortable snore, "making the welkin ring," should be stirring with the lark; should rouse the servants; set industry into motion; be off to market himself with his little basket; should cheapen every thing he may require, and purchase no more than what is strictly necessary, and then return from his economical duty, and find his wife ready to receive him at breakfast with cheerful looks, his table spread with frugality, cleanliness and comfort. Then the business of the day having had a happy and judicious commencement, will progress lightly and prosperously.

...the experimenter ... the influence which ... communicated through the floor ... the spoon was sufficient instantly ... to explode the powder, as soon as the knife touched the copper plate, the knife-blade was broken in two, and one half of it thrown to a distance among the audience.

Recently also, we are informed, in one of the foreign journals, that a man in England, who accidently trod on a quantity of fulminating silver, had his foot nearly destroyed by the explosion.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the New York National Advocate.

I am satisfied of the fact, and from close personal observation, and that is, a very considerable and unnecessary sum of money is annually expended in this city, from the too prevailing custom of sending servants to market instead of the master going himself. Old men will be curious and prying into other peoples affairs; I know it, and must abide the censure; but, as I said before, I am well off in the world, and have nothing else to do than to look out for the best means of ... the happiness of my ... shopping"—I can perceive no difference in a lady's purchasing a nice pound of butter, a basket of fruit, or a pair of pheasants, than in purchasing a pair of shoes, a pair of gloves, floss cotton or a chip hat—in principal and in practice, it is the same; both, of necessity, are indispensable. But, as I was saying I do admire the Philadelphia ladies, who market twice a week, make all domestic purchases, and are familiar with all the arcana of haggling and purchasing on the best terms. Who are they serving? Why, their families:—"Many a time and oft" have I admired these bewitched faces, with pure red and white, peeping from under a drab bonnet, pacing with modest steps up and down a clean market, with a nice looking little girl behind with a baket and a tin kettle, in which the butter lies covered with fresh vine leaves and congealed with ice, a small steak, a few mutton chops, a sallad or a fowl, the aggregate of which is not considerably, constitute their maximum of supplies and thus is economy promoted and comfort produced. It is very injudicious to trust servants with what is the duty of masters to perform. A servant may feel some interest for the master; but not knowing the ... of the master, he cannot ... peers, that by trusting expenditures to their care, the "superflux" too generally finds its way into their pockets.

HOWARD.

POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, to his friend in this city, dated March 14th.

"Several important transactions which have lately taken place in the internal politics of France are very interesting, from the decisive influence they will probably have on the future destiny of the country, and even of Europe.—The most decisive of these, is the trial of strength which occurred about two weeks ago between the two great parties, the Ultras and the Liberals, relating to the law of elections, and which resulted in the entire discomfiture of the Ultras. In three months the Liberals have gained several advantages; the first great triumph was the change of ministry which took place in the beginning of January.

The cabinet had been, since the last return of the Bourbons, under the guidance of the duke of Richelieu, an emigre, and an ultra in his opinions, and to whom, in a great measure the death of Ney is attributed by his parizans. He appeared by his conduct to be completely dirrected by the leading strings of the allied sovereigns; towards the end of the last year he experienced considerable annoyance from the opposition of the minister of police (one of the cabinet) count Decazes, a liberal, who dared more from being personally a favorite of the king. Richelieu determined to get rid of this inconvenient assistant, and offered his resignation to the king, in the alternative of his not being permitted to form a ministry to his own mind; all his colleagues now refused to serve unless the cabinet was entirely of their own party, instead of a mixt one as before. The king remained undecided and vacillating for

...the royalists ... them, when ... rity in the house of delegates ... had the complete mastery of the house of peers.—The present law of election for delegates, makes the qualification for a voter his paying 300 frs. taxes or *contributions directes*. Under it, many men of staunch republican or constitutional principles, have been elected, notwithstanding all the efforts the government made to prevent it. The most conspicuous of these is La Fayette; the next election promised to add considerably to their number. The heads of the Ultras were then turned by the possibility of altering the law so as to put the election in their own power, by making the qualification much more considerable. Such an alteration was violently opposed throughout the whole country, and I ... little hesitation in saying, would, if effected have rendered speedy war ... only probable, but almost certain. In consequence of their violent measures, about two weeks ago, the marquis de Barthelemy, to effect their purpose, proposed in the house of peers a motion to revise the law of elections, a motion whose object ... to show that the marquis had thrown off and forgotten the ... that ... of days of hatred and alarm, ... which the motion was under discussion, the ministry, determined on a firm opposition to them, resolved on a bold step, and by the creation of a batch of between 80 and 90 new peers, secured the majority in their own hands, and put the matter to rest. The king, poor old man, was probably alarmed by the closely accounts which he heard from every quarter, and which he certainly had good reason to be alarmed at.

"The Ultras complain bitterly that the king has, to use their expression, thrown himself into the arms of the Bonapartists as they call the liberals. Their hopes are now fixed in his dying ones, which his infirm health seems to render probable; but in fact it is likely that accidents apart, he will survive several years—He has not been outside the chateau for more than two months. In case of this occurrence, the comte d'Artois, who was at their head, would certainly gratify to the utmost extent their wish for violent and energetic measures. He is excessively attached to every thing of the ancient regime. Should his hand be decked with the sceptre before things have had time to fix themselves on a former basis than they are at present, results must occur which may be ... ally and almost certainly ...

"At this time there is ... of a conspiracy against the ministry, at the bottom of which is Talleyrand. The old fish, deprived of power seems at present to be out of his elements. There is always fear for the beer, when he has a hand in the brewing. By the by, I was surprised at his frankness in observing on his hotel immediately over the grand entrance and by way, I suppose, of coat of arms, a very pretty weather-cock; or perhaps he put it there just to amuse himself occasionally by observing which way the wind blows.

"A discussion is shortly expected in the chamber of deputies, on the liberty of the press, which, though it enjoys considerable freedom and expresses sentiments with little disguise is still subject to the censorship, which must authorise every article before it is printed. During the emperor's reign of 100 days, it was ex-

irely free, and was almost as liberal in his abuse as in his praise.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

From the New-York Evening Post, May 18.

At a court of sittings, held in and for the city and county of N. Y. at the City Hall, on the 10th April, 1819, before his honor Judge Yates, &c. came on for trial,

The case of Eliza McDonald, vs. Thomas McCann, for a breach of promise of marriage, and *same vs. same*, for money had and received. The facts given in evidence were these:

"On the evening of the 31st of December, 1811, the plaintiff, having a considerable sum of money, on a treaty for an expected marriage on the following day with the defendant advanced him the sum of $207. He agreed to go with her the next day to [illegible] miles from this city, and marry her. At his request, several witness to the contemplated marriage, accompanied the plaintiff and the defendant to that place. After their arrival there, and after having dined together, the defendant said that he was engaged to a lady in Ireland, and that he could not then marry the plantiff; but that in about five weeks his promise would be out, when he would marry her. He desired that it should not be known but that the marriage had taken place, and requested those present, if asked about it, to say that the marriage had been consummated. The plaintiff agreed to this arrangement, and the parties returned to this city. Afterwards the defendant distributed the wedding favors, took the plaintiff to his house, as his wife, and lived with her as such about 6 weeks, but has since refused to marry her.

"On the trial of the action for a breach of promise of marriage, on the production of this testimony, (except as respected the payment of the money,) the counsel for the defendant moved for a non-suit. The judge thereupon stated, that he thought the defendant justifiable in refusing to marry the plaintiff: and that, notwithstanding any further proof she might offer, he the judge, should feel himself bound to charge the jury that she was not entitled to recover any damages.

"The plaintiff in this action, therefore, submitted to a non-suit.

'In the progress of the other trial, some additional facts, in relation to the receipt of the money, were proved. It appeared that previous to the time the money was paid, the defendant inquired of one of the witnesses introduced on the trial, a woman, how much money she thought the plaintiff had: and on being told by the witness, that she thought the plaintiff had about a thousand or twelve hundred dollars, he said, that *he would marry any woman for her money*; and that he was to be married to the plaintiff, and said, that the witness should be present at the marriage.

'It was further proved, that several years ago, and after the receipt of the money, the defendant left this city, and on his return in the year 1816, a person having said to him, 'Why, Thomas! what are you going to do with Eliza, would you rob her and then turn her off?'—He replied that he would pay the plaintiff the money he had of her but would not marry her.

'The defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the money which had been advanced by the plaintiff was but a free gift, in expectation of a contemplated marriage; and that the declaration to the witness before mentioned, did not amount to a promise to pay the plaintiff the money.

'The judge having over-ruled the motion for a non-suit, the defendant's counsel then offered to prove, that the plaintiff had had a husband living in Ireland, at the time of the payment of this money, and at the time of the commencement of this suit. The mode of proof being objected to by the counsel for the plaintiff, the judge inquired, whether the witness was present at the wedding, and being answered by the counsel for the defendant, in the negative, but that they expected to prove the coverture of the plaintiff with her husband in Ireland by general reputation; he, the judge, decided, that such evidence of coverture would not be sufficient. Under his direction the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $ 308 43.

'In each cause a case was made by the respective counsel, to be argued before the court at the following term.'

FINANCIAL.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

It is twenty four years since the Banks of England, Ireland and Scotland stopped payments. The system pursued in those countries since that time, to control the issues of Bank paper & command public confidence in it, and the principles and experience upon which that system has been founded, is entitled to the most profound attention of the statesmen and the people of the United States. For ourselves we have long been thoroughly satisfied that neither the United States nor Great Britain can command specie enough to redeem their immense issues of Bank paper. This is a question which ought to be well and carefully examined. If we shut our eyes to our own situation, and that of the world, on the subject of specie, we shall be compelled by wide-spread ruin to open them upon a desolated country. Our imports are greatly too much. We have not only sent all our surplus produce, and our United-States Stock and Bank Stock to Europe, to pay for imports to the neglect and decay of our own manufactures, but we are now actually sending our dollars and five france pieces for the same purpose. We repeat these immense importations cannot be borne.—They will press and grind us to powder, and reduce us to depend upon other nations even for articles of the first necessity. *Demo. Press.*

PROTESTED BILLS.

Niles's register of the 1st inst. says: "We hear (metaphorically speaking) that one of the ships just arrived at N. York, was *laden with protested bills of Exchange*, from England, France, &c. partly caused by recent bankruptcies in those countries, but chiefly in consequence of the low prices and small sale of American produce."

This is a lamentable state of things. It is not to be denied that Mr. Niles caricatured the matter; but we have every evidence that his representation is true to an alarming extent. However let none despond. There must one certain good come out of all this evil. Speculation has been pushed too far; and the uncalculating are paying the forfeit of their imprudence. But the present distress, by showing the rocks and shoals in the ocean of adventure, will, if any thing can, teach the sufferers the wisdom of that slow, cautious, calculating policy, which is truly mercantile.

Pet. Int.

Sales of Bank Notes.—Since our last, the notes of the banks south of Maryland have depreciated very much. Those of North and South-Carolina and Georgia cannot be *shaved* in Baltimore for less than 4 or 5 per cent. and those of Kentucky and Tennessee are at from 10 to 15 per cent. discount! *A pretty business truly:—Niles' Register*, 1st inst.

There has been a vague and very idle rumor in circulation, affecting the solvency of the State Bank of North Carolina. The rumor, we have ascertained, is not only false but without a shadow of foundation. This is one of the strongest Banks in the Union; and when that Bank fails to redeem its notes with specie, the credit of no other Bank, we will venture say, will long survive. *Nat. Int.*

From the Argus of Western America, printed at Frankfort Kentucky.

ALARMING TIMES.

Never within the recollection of our oldest citizens has the aspect of the times as it respects property and money, been so alarming. Already has property been sacrificed in considerable quantities in this and neighboring counties, for less than half its value. We have but little money in circulation, and that little is daily diminishing by the universal calls of the Banks. Neither land, negroes, or any other article, can be sold for half their value in cash, while executions to the amount of many hundred thousand dollars are hanging over the heads of our citizens. What can be done? In a few months no debt can be paid, no money will be in circulation to answer the ordinary purposes of human life. Warrants, writs and executions will be more abundant than bank notes, and the country [illegible] present a scene of scuffling [illegible] poor remnants of individual [illegible], which the world has never [illegible]

What [illegible] be done? Cannot the Ban[illegible] us? If they can, they will [illegible] this a state of things which [illegible] the interposition of the [illegible] power?

Fellow-citizens, let us bury our private animosities and commune together on the means most likely to alleviate present distresses, and avert the calamities which threaten to consign our country to a happy state with bankrupts and beggars.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The bank of Steubenville, the farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville, and the bank of Mount Pleasant, resumed specie payments some weeks since. The Western Reserve bank, we learn, continues to pay specie, as well as the bank of Marietta, the bank of Chilicothe, and the Lancaster, Ohio, bank. The St. Clairsville bank is winding up its concerns; but redeems it notes on demand. We have not, as yet, learnt whether the Cincinnati banks, or either of them, have resumed specie payments nor can we learn whether it is the intention of the U. States' bank to withdraw its branches from this state.

Steubenville Western Herald.

VARIETY.

From the Franklin Gazette.

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

A pamphlet in the French language has just been issued by Marshal Grouchy, containing observations on General Gourgaud,s narrative of the campaign of 1815, and a refutation of assertions of other writers in relation to the battle of Waterloo.

An abstract of this pamphlet has been prepared for the Analectic Magazine—and the following are the outlines of the Marshal's case.

The Prussians began their retreat after the battle of Ligny, at 10 o'clock in the night of the 16th. Marshal Grouchy did not receive his orders to pursue them until noon the next day, at Fleurus; the several corps of his army could not be collected and put in motion [illegible] P. M. seventeen [illegible] army had left Ligny.

From the official reports, the Prussians retreated with 95,000 men. Grouchy's force was 32,000.

Napoleon was ignorant of the direction of the Prussian columns; he left it to Grouchy to ascertain their route, ordering him to compleat their defeat so soon as he should reach them; and to communicate with him, (Napoleon) who was then advancing to attack the British army.

Grouchy moved to Gembloux; the last of his corps (Gerard's) arriving there at ten o'clock on the night of the 17th, a distance of about 4 leagues from Fleurus: The rain fell in torrents:—his cavalry detached beyond the town, fell in with the extreme rear of a Prussian Guard of Cavalry—was ordered to pursue them vigorously, and not to lose sight of them.

Grouchy reported to Napoleon from Gembloux, which place he left at day-light on the 18th, pursuing the route of the enemy though Sarravalain towards Wavres; he reported to Napoleon again from Sarravalain; after driving in a strong Prussian Guard, he took post in that part of the town of Wavres, which lies on the left bank of the River Dyle, arriving there at about 2 o'clock P. M. his troops not having halted since they left Gembloux.

During the affair near Wavers, he heard a Cannonade on his left—supposed it was Napoleon engaged with the British—but conceived it his duty to operate on the Prussian army, which he believed to be concentrated before him, to prevent their making a movement towards Waterloo. Vandamme's corps, under G's orders, was actively engaged during the rest of the day in attempting to force the passage of the Dyle, and Gerard's though with less energy was making a similar attempt at Bielge, below; the enemy crowned the opposite heights, occupied the village of Bielge and Mill of that name, and extended towards Limilette, his position was strong, and the nature of the ground rendered it difficult to estimate his numbers. Grouchy was then ignorant that at day-light, while he was moving from Gembloux, Blucher had detached from Wavers Bulow's corps, which about the time of G's army reaching Wavers, were appearing on the heights of St. Lambert, (5 leagues from Wavers,) ready to fall into Napoleon: And, even had the Marshal been apprised of the movement, he could not have prevented it, or have reached Waterloo in time to have afforded aid to Napoleon, unless he could have given wings to his soldiers. It thus appears that the enemy in his retreat had the advance of Grouchy 17 hours—that between 3 o'clock P. M. of the 17th, and 2 o'clock P. M. of the 18th, he had marched 10 leagues, through bad weather, and bad roads—and that when he reached Wavers the decisive blow was striking at Waterloo—that he lost no time in his movements is evident; and if *their direction* was known and approved by Napoleon, the censures cast upon the military conduct of Grouchy are preposterous; that point is settled by the following expressions in the dispatch of Soult, chief of Napoleon's staff, dated from the field of battle, at one o'clock P. M. of the 18th of June.

"M. Le Marechal.—You have "written at 2 o'clock this morning to "the Emperor that you were "marching upon Sarravalain. *This* "*movement* is in conformity to the "dispositions of his Majesty, which "have been communicated to you."

C.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The Missouri papers inform us that an accurate survey, recently made by the proper authorities, make the distance from the South end of Lake Michigan one hundred and sixty one miles East from the Mississippi, instead of two hundred and fifty, the distance heretofore computed. The breadth of the state of Illinois is of course narrowed nearly an hundred miles within the commonly received estimation of its dimensions. This survey, which is said to be forwarded to the Department of War, will afford an accurate criterion for the adjustment of our maps, which it would appear, are at present all incorrect in that respect.

About the 26th ult. a cruel murder was committed by three straggling Indians on the bodies of two citizens, John Wood and George Bishop, on Portage River, not far from Sandusky, Ohio, who were engaged in trapping and hunting. The friendly Indians are indignant at this outrage and alarmed for its consequences. The murderers were pursued and arrested, have confessed the murder, their object having been plunder merely and are to be tried for the offence at the next court held in Huron county.

The 6th regiment U. S. infantry commanded by Col. Atkinson, dropped down the river on Saturday, in boats, in a very handsome style, destined for the Yellow stone. It is a remarkably fine looking regiment, and seems in every respect calculated to encounter the perils and hardships of this interesting service.

An association is formed in Indiana, for the purpose of building a steam boat to ply on the waters of White River.—The burthen of the boat is to be 75 tons, and it is to be built in Bono.

POMPOUS LANGUAGE.

A person who kept a ferry on the river Potomac, was fond of pompous language; and in common discourse used it to such a degree that few people understood the meaning. A gentleman inquiring after his father's health, he answered as follows,

"Sir, the intense frigidity of the circumbient atmosphere had so congealed the pellucid aqueous fluid of the enormous river Potomac, that with the most eminent and superlative reluctance, I was constrained to procrastinate my premeditated egress into the palatine province of Maryland, for the medical, chemical and galenical conjutancy and co-operation of a distinguished sensative son of Esculapins, until the pecant delorious matter of the anthistis had pervaded the cranium into which it had ascended and penetrated from the inferior pedestrical major digit of my paternal relative in consanguinity, whereby his morbosity was magnified so exorbitantly as to exhibit an absolute extinguishment of vivification."

OPPOSITION.

In all objects of a public nature, and for the public accommodation, rivalry and opposition cannot fail to be of service; it developes the resources of the country; it shows what can be done by enterprize, and it adds to the comfort, the convenience and the interest of the community.

We see this exemplified in the Post Coaches and Steam Boat lines between this city and Philadelphia, where passengers can be accommodated in any manner to suit their wishes. In doctor Franklin's time, the Post Boy for New York, used to leave Philadelphia *once a fortnight*; at present, in addition to many coaches, there is a new line called the *Citizens Coach*. The coach leaves Powels Hook, at 5 A. M. is at Newark, at 5h. 53m; at Elizabethtown to breakfast, at 6h. 32m; at Bridgetown, at 7h. 7m; at Brunswick, at 8h. 7m; at Kingston, 9h. 22m; at Trenton, 10h. 45m; at Bristol, at 11h. 45m; at Cornwells, at 12h. 14; and at Philadelphia, at 1h. 40m;—making only 6 hours and 40 minutes between the two cities; so that news contained in the New-York *morning* papers, may be found in the Philadelphia [illegible] was a return line, a passenger may leave New-York in the morning—transact business for one hour and a half in Philadelphia, and return to New-York to sleep by eleven o'clock at night. Talk of European improvements and expeditions!—there is nothing to equal this in the world.

Advocate.

KITTERY, (MAINE)

Is destined to become a grand naval depot, for the northern section of the union. At this place, the Ranger of 28 guns—America, 74—Portsmouth, 28—Crescent, 36—Congress 36—and Washington, 74, were built—all of them allowed, at the periods in which they were constructed, to be well modelled and substantially built. In addition to the building of these *war vessels*, the timber, and other materials, are collected, to build a ship of the line, and two frigates at the same place. The keel of a ship of the largest class, is, it is understood, already laid, and the work of building to commence the present season.

From the Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle.

USEFUL IMPROVEMENT.

A gentleman from Indiana, passed through this town on monday last on his way to Washington city, where he intends getting a patent for converting Wheat into Sugar, & Corn into Molasses; he had a sample of each with him, and they appear to be of equal quality with that made from the Maple. He informs us that one bushel of Wheat will make 15 pounds of Sugar, and one bushel of corn will make 3 gallons of molasses. He likewise informs us, that it takes less wood, water or labor, than the usual mode of making from the Maple tree.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The following is an extract of a letter from Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of this Society at Washington, to Judge Potter, of Raleigh under date of the 3rd of March:

"A territory can be purchased in Africa for five or six hundred dollars, and you will see by Mr. Mills's Journal in the appendix to the Report, that the native Africans are prepared to receive and cherish the colonists—When the Society have procured the territory, the agent of the government for captured negroes will reside there, and the captured negroes will be put under the care of the Society to be supported and provided for at the expense of the Government. Thus far Providence has wonderfully smiled upon our feeble exertions—a great work however lies before us and at this important crisis, we stand much in need of the support of the friends of the Society. We have colonists and an agent to select to superintend them. Much may depend upon a judicious selection. We wish to send out in the first instance fifty or an hundred families. We wish mechanics, planters, teachers, and preachers. We are anxious that all the first settlers should be sober, steady, industrious and prudent; and it is very desirable that they be pious. If there be any in your State of this character who are willing to go, we should be glad to take some of them, as it is desirable for many reasons to take them from different parts of the country. If Auxiliary Societies could be established in North Carolina, it would aid us much as a medium of communication, and we should hope to receive some pecuniary aid from them—Permit me to ask the favor of your communicating these views to such of the friends of the Society as will

promote its objects, and to solicit your aid in the business."

By a letter from the Rev. W. Meade, agent for the American Colonization Society, dated at Charleston, S. C. the 24th instant, to a Gentleman of this city, it appears that this active and intelligent agent has not disappointed the hopes or expectations of the Society or its friends in his mission to the south. He has been vigilant, and in a good degree successful. He has succeeded in preventing the sale of the African captives in Georgia, who are now held by the Governor of that State, subject to the demand of the Society, as soon as a suit now pending between the State and certain individuals claiming them, shall be determined. He has formed respectable Auxillary Societies in Milledgeville, Augusta and Savannah, and laid the foundation for others in Camden, Columbia, &c. He was about to form one [illegible] where there was no doubt of success; and then to move on northerly, taking in his route, Georgetown, Fayetteville, Raleigh, &c.—at which places he will endeavor to form Societies, if they be not sooner formed. The Agent says he finds friends wherever he goes, and some of them are warm and zealous in the cause; and that in the Towns he had visited, the first and best of the Citizens afforded their aid and thought favorably of the scheme.

Bal. Reg.

From the New York Evening Post.

We are authorised and requested to publish the following by a gentleman of respectability, whose name is at the service of any proper person on any proper application.

Extract of a letter from Richmond.

"I understand that Mr. Clinton has declined Gen. Scott's challenge, in a letter of ten pages, even more vulgar and abusive than that of Gen. Jackson, of which it is an intimation and partially a copy. Indeed, as the ground occupied by the original was coextensive with Wapping and Billingsgate, it was impossible for Mr. C. to take that direction, without finding himself immersed in another's mire, and if there be "in the lowest deep a lower deep," he has certainly by a mighty and ponderous plunge, attained it.

"Next Clinton divided; slow circles dimpled o'er,
"The quaking mud, and clos'd and op'd no more."

"There let his "*drowned honor*" forever remain."

Charleston May, 12.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

We have seen a gentleman, (*says the Savannah Republican* of Saturday evening last) who has just arrived from Havana, in the Post Boy, who states that admiral Popham was at that place, with three 74's and two frigates—that he was making arrangements with the Governor for the transfer of the Island of Cuba, which it had been reported was ceded to the British Government, and it was said would be given up at the expiration of 9 months. Our informant further states, that it was talked of generally in Havanna, and believed by many, that a cession of Cuba to England had absolutely taken place; that private letters from Jamaica tended to confirm the report; yet, that the inhabitants of that Island did not appear to be inclined to change their yoke, but were warmly disposed to declare themselves independent.

[A letter received in this city, a few days past, from a respectable merchant, confirms the above report; and further states, that implicit faith was put in the rumour, when it was ascertained that it originated from a letter of the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James, to his friend in the Havana.]

Charleston Patriot.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Peter Engle Esq. Post Master, Barbourville, Kentucky, to the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette, dated 12th of April 1819.

"About the first of January last, a woman o color stabbed a man, by the name of Stephen W. Lewis, at the house of Mr. Hardin, near this place, so that he died. Mrs. Hardin was in a state of pregnancy. A few days ago she was delivered of a female child, that by all appearance was stabbed in the same part—it's bowels came out like that of the person killed—and the child died and was buried at this place. The citizens here, in order to know the certainty of the affair, had the child taken from the tomb and examined, when they found it to be true—so that no one need doubt its correctness."

How far, or whether at all women in the situation of Mrs. Hardin, can be affected by alarm, surprize or fright, so as to communicate to their unborn infants *marked* evidences of their feelings we are wholly unable to conjecture. Opinions on such subjects must grow out of the exercise of a specific knowledge, which we have never attained, and to which we have never yet had time to aspire. The above information, if true, (and we do not doubt it,) presents the strongest case we recollect to have heard of. But we are constrained to leave the deductions to the learned profession, and such others as feel curiosity in the disquisition of matters of this kind.

NATIONAL DRESS.

Communicated for the Baltimore Telegraph.

If the thing be not absolutely impossible, there are some strong arguments in favor of establishing a national dress for Americans.

Strange as the idea may seem at the first glance, it is believed that a little consideration will give it importance.

By a national dress—no matter what fashion—say like the Armenian, a sort of cloak, and loose trowsers—millions might be saved every year to the country.

ADVANTAGES.

It would be much cheaper—because not subject to the caprice of fashion:—because it would wear longer, and need not be made of such expensive stuff as it now is. A cloth robe in winter—and a thick silken, or worsted one for summer.

It would be, beyond all comparison, more becoming. Nothing can be less dignified, or manly, than the prevailing English dress. Its only recommendation is its *convenience* for business. But another might be adopted just as convenient for business—and infinitely more graceful and proper for other occasions. Even in *business*, a tight coat is not always necessary—and our business hours are but a small portion of the twenty-four.

Lastly. It would contribute more to give us a *national character* all over the world, at home and abroad, than all other circumstances together, for a whole century. To be known as an American in Europe, is to be distinguished. Why then shall we disguise our national character in English dress? There is no policy in it—no economy—no propriety in the present dress—and there are all these qualities, in an eminent degree, in having peculiar national habiliments.

DISADVANTAGES.

None—none. If there be any let them be pointed out.

It is no argument against us, that the English dress is universal in Europe—because, first, it is not true, and next—though it were, it only proves that the English have had too great an influence in Europe.

When the Russians, under Peter were ordered to cut their beards and dress like Englishmen, it was an acknowledgement of *inferiority*. But we feel no inferiority to the British, or any other nation. We are, at least; equal—and it is fair for us to manifest our equality by daring to be independent of their customs.

The Intelligencer.

MILTON, JUNE 3 1819.

Mr. Editor,

Your paper is the medium through which our applause or censure of men, measures, fashions or customs are communicated to the public, and in your columns we expect to find portrayed the prominent characteristics of the people of this section of the state. For the purpose of effecting a more correct and striking delineation of your neighbors, you have an undoubted claim on the ingenuity of your friends. It is a duty incumbent on the learned and discerning, to tender you every assistance in their power; and I being a man learned in the science of the times, and having from my infancy been particularly attentive to that *all-essential* branch of literature which teaches the mode and manner of dressing *beautifully*, I sensibly feel the force of this obligation. For, though I myself say it, (who ought to be silent,) yet I verily believe and declare, that I can tie on a *cravat* as gracefully as any man in Milton; I wear a *coat* of the true short-waisted New York fashion; and although when rising in the morning, from the relaxed state of my system it requires considerable contraction of my body to creep into the fashion, yet I have rarely been kept from breakfast longer than 8 o'clock; and when fully equipped, no man can possibly take a dinner at *Oglby's*, *Lee's* or *Oliver's* table with more courteous politeness than myself. I had like to have forgotten to tell you, as you no doubt have an itching to know every thing that concerns a man of my vast politeness and gentility, that I always wear *pantaloons* with the true corded seam, lately introduced here to the inexpressible gratification of the Tailors and men of fashionable habits. Oh, ye plain-breeches Miltonians! what delights inestimable have you lost by not at once perceiving the comforts, the gentility and the actual utility of this incomparable fashion! How long will you (tenacious of ancient habits and customs) remain insensible of the vast improvement which the *corded seam* will make in your personal appearance! My *vest* too should not be forgotten, (as I am now writing for the benefit of my readers by giving them a true and accurate idea of a correct and refined taste) my *waist-coat*, I say—though the *collar* never obtrudes above the cape of my coat, yet you must know *this* too is quite the thing—and you must know this little, narrow slip at the top never prevents me, with the assistance of a truly *fashionably* long neck, from displaying my *cravat* to the very best advantage; so that you see in my whole chain of dress there is a mutual dependence the one upon the other; so that take away any one, and you destroy the symmetry of the whole. So, as you may say, I dress *mathematically*, or rather, *scientifically*. The curve which our modern *tailors* give to the *fashionable vest* is extremely beautiful. Although in my *fashionable Enciclopedia* there is no doubt a reason, and a cogent one too, yet at this time I do not recollect it; but you must know that the *tailors*, the very *conditors* and *inventors* of fashion, never institute a *new* to supplant the *old* mode of dressing, without a reason for it; and be it said to their everlasting glory and renown, that of all men in the world their *benevolence* and *charity* is more moved at the sight of tattered garments; and the wholesome and salutary advice given on such occasions, must acquire for them the everlasting esteem of the public.—Who are better qualified to paint in the most vivid and lively colors, the advantages and salutary changes to be produced by a new and fashionable *suit*, than those very *disinterested* gentlemen of the *goose*? But there are some in Milton, whose contractedness and narrowness of mind, precludes their perceiving the advantages and utility of the *modern* fashion. It is not my design to attempt an answer of their puerile and futile objections; although the superior grace of this fashion is as clearly demonstrable as any one problem in mathematics. Fashion, you must know, is particularly useful and advantageous to [illegible] of whom Nature has decreed the [illegible] of a manly and graceful person; for to persons possessing these gifts there is no need of fashion.—Now pray what better sets off a little, puny, diminutive *shank*, than the modern, large, corded-seam *trowsers*? Who can tell the size or shape of a man's *leg*, when wrapped in such a quantity of broad-cloth, that it requires the most strict observation to ascertain in what part it is. What considerate and reflecting mind would not undergo the trifling inconvenience of a little difficulty of respiration to be initiated into all the polite mysteries of *Dandyism*. For you must know that gentlemen of *Dandy* order, from the extreme tightness of their *coats*, sometimes gape and struggle for breath—but this is a slight inconvenience, and I can say experimentally, soon wears off. However, to those about to get head and ears into the fashion, I would recommend delay till the summer is over.—Hot weather is very congenial to the production of flies; and they may be a little troublesome before the gaping is over.

I would humbly submit these remarks, the result of sober attention and profound meditation, to the most honorable, *the Dandy Society of Milton*—and for all my labor in their composition, one word of applause from a Dandy dressed man, will excite my everlasting gratitude—and of the Dandy order.

DICK DANDY.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.

We are informed that the contemplated Mail which was to pass through this place on to Danville from Suffolk Virginia, will go into immediate operation. It will start from Danville on Saturday the 12th inst at 6 o'clock, and arrives here about 9—On its return it passes through this place on the evening of the following Friday—It is expected shortly to be conveyed by Stage.

MARRIED

In Fayetteville on the 6th ult. Mr. John Weisiger, to Miss Mary Potts, daughter of Jesse Potts, of that place.

In Chatham county, a few days past, David Smith, Esq. of Wilmington, to Miss Sophia Williams.

A few days past, Dr Witt Clinton, Esq Governor of the State of New York, to Miss Catharine Jones, daughter of the late Dr Thomas Jones

DIED

At Sparta, in Georgia, on the 17th ult. on his way from Fort Hawkins, William Hawkins Esq. late Governor of this State—an office which he filled with honor to himself and added reputation to his native State. A pulmonary complaint had debilitated his system, and the journey which he took to settle the concerns of his late and respectable uncle, Col. Benj. Hawkins, rather protracted than accelerated his death, it is presumed. Mr. H. was in the prime of an useful and valuable life—a life endeared to him by many tender and sacred ties. A wife and seven children, the youngest 10 days old, remain to deplore the loss of the kindest of husbands and fathers. A venerable parent lives also to mourn the loss of one of the dearest props of his existence.—*Ral. Register.*

At Edenton, on the 14th ult. Joseph Colleton, Esq. in the 85th year of his age.

At his seat near Boston, lately, Eli P. Ashmun, Esq. recently a Senator in Congress from that State, aged 42.

PRICES CURRENT.

MILTON, Corrected June 3d 1819.

Articles.	Per	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon	lb.	12	14
Brandy Apple	gal.	1	1 10
Brandy Peach	gal.	1	1 25
Corn	bbl.	4	4 50
Cotton	lb	12	15
Flour (sup.)	bbl.	4 50	6 50
Tobacco	cwt.	4	5 50
Wheat	bsh.	[illegible]	1
Whiskey	gal.	5	65
RICHMOND,			
Bacon		14	16
Brandy Apple		1	1 10
Brandy Peach		1	1 25
Corn	bbl.	4	4 50
Cotton	lb	12	15
Flour	bbl.	4 50	5 50
Tobacco	cwt	4	8
Wheat	bsh	1 65	1 70
Whiskey	gal	62	63
PETERSBURG.			
Bacon	lb.	14	16
Brandy (Apple)	gal.	1	110
Brandy (Peach)	gal.	1	125
Corn	bbl.	4	4 25
Cotton	lb.	12	15
Flour (sup.)	bbl.	4 50	6
Tobacco	cwt.	4	8
Wheat	bsh.	1 65	1 70
Whiskey	gal.	58	62
NORFOLK,			
Bacon	lb.	14	16
Brandy (Apple)	gal.	1	1 10
Brandy (Peach)	gal.	1	1 25
Corn	bbl.	4 25	4 50
Cotton	lb.	12	15
Flour (sup.)	bbl.	4 50	50
Tobacco	cwt.	4	8
Wheat	bsh	1 50	1 50
Whiskey	gal.	62	70

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

JOSEPH GALES, RALEIGH,

Price $ 1 25 Cents, neatly Bound,

THOSE MUCH ADMIRED ESSAYS

ON AGRICULTURE,

Which have from time to time appeared in the Raleigh Register, within the last two years, under the signature of *AGRICOLA*, with additions and corrections by

THE AUTHOR.

THE Publisher deems it unnecessary to say any thing in favor of these Essays, the public opinion of them having been unequivocally expressed by their eager republication in other papers, and by the many applications which have been made for them in a Volume. All, indeed, who have read these Essays in the Papers, have desired to possess them in a more durable form, that they might at any time recur to them the more conveniently.

The Publisher believes it may be truly said of these Essays, that they contain sounder information on the all-important subject of Agriculture, and plainer directions for carrying into effect the latest and most approved modes of cultivating the earth to advantage, than are to be found in any other work of the same compass, it having been the Writer's constant aim to divest the subject of all technical and difficult terms, and to place whatever he advances in such plain language as cannot fail being understood by Farmers generally, for whose use the Essays were originally written and published.

*** Sold also by J. M'Rae and Curlly & Co. Fayetteville; by D Smith, jr. Wilmington; by R. Davison, Warrenton; by J. H. Perkins, Milton; by S. Hall, Newbern; and by H. Wills, Edenton;

WHERE MAY BE HAD

Haywood's Manual and *Potter's Justice.*

June 3—3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has four small tracts of Land in the vicinity of *Milton*, which he is desirous to sell—Two of them are wood land Tracts entirely—the other two has farms on them, calculated to work four or five hands to advantage. There is good water on them, and it is enough to mention its contiguity to a good market. Those wishing to purchase will call and see me and know the terms as I am determined to sell.

CHARLES WILLSON.

June 1st 1819.—tf

N B All persons indebted are invited to call and pay their old accounts; as I am *determined* to have them settled by *Cash*—I have to pay, *and I'm determined to be paid*, and bring my business in a narrower compass.

C WILLSON.

Attention!!!

Milton Blues.

YOU will parade on New Bridge Street, in front of Mr. M'Murry's House, the second Saturday of June, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time the roll will be called.

By order of the Captain,

VIRGIL M. RAINEY, *O. Serg't.*

June 3.

WAGGONS WANTED.

WE wish to engage Twenty or Thirty Waggons to carry Tobacco from this place to Richmond. The highest price will be given, if immediate application be made to

JOHN T. HILL, & Co.

Milton, May 27, 1819.—tf

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAMS & TIMBERLAKE

HAve just received from New York a general and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries &c

which being selected with great care from the most recent arrivals from Europe and India, and purchased at reduced prices, will be sold LOW for CASH, or approved credit.

May 20, 1819—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken the store-room and cellar belonging to R. M. Sanders, Esq. lately occupied by David G. Burrill & co respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to receive Goods on storage, and will sell either at public or private sale, any property which may be entrusted to his charge at a reasonable commission. No exertions on his part shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business.

PHILIP W. JACKSON.

Milton May 20, 1819.—6t.

I expect shortly to receive a General Assortment of

Groceries & Confectionary,

together with a new supply of Hats, of the newest fashion, and of a superior quality—all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

P. W. J.

Lots For Sale
IN PLYMOUTH.

THE subscriber has been authorized to make sale of five valuable Lots in the Town of Plymouth. One of these is improved by a Dwelling House, and every requisite out house—Two of the others, are Water Lots; and one of them, as a site for business, is not surpassed by any in the place.

The growing importance of this Town, is known to almost every man near the Roanoke,—Little, therefore, need be said, by way of urging any one to purchase, who may be inclined to establish himself as a merchant on this River.

THOMAS COX.

Plymouth, N. C. Oct. 16, 1819—tf

$5 REWARD.

LOST a Green Morocco Pocket Book on Sunday the 9th inst. between this place and Hillsborough, containing a variety of papers the nature of which not recollected. Any person who may have found the same can receive the above reward by leaving it at this office.

Milton May 20 1819.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership of M'Alpin and Munn was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th inst. All persons, having claims against, or indebted to the concern, are requested to call on either of the firm without delay, as they are anxious to bring their business to a close.

ALEXANDER M'ALPIN.
WILLIAM MUNN.

May 20th 1819.—3w.

ALEXANDER M'ALPIN.
TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he intends to continue the above business at the stand occupied by M'Alpin and Munn where he is prepared to execute any orders entrusted to him in his line, on the shortest notice and in the best style.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having a disposition to remove to the Alabama, offers for sale the beautiful and well improved situation which he now occupies; lying on the waters of North Hyco, 17 miles south of Milton and 22 North of Hillsborough; containing 404 Acres, about 150 of which is cleared, is under an excellent fence and well watered with two large branches running through it. The land is of a quality equal to any in its vicinity for the culture of tobacco, corn, wheat, &c. The plantation is calculated to work 8 or 10 hands to advantage. There is an excellent dwelling house, new and nicely finished; a good barn, stables, kitchen and other convenient houses on the premises—also an excellent garden, new and in good order. There is a good well at the house, and an excellent spring tolerably convenient. The situation is in complete repair, as the subscriber has had a good many hands on it two years, and has converted the most of his time to the improvement and repairing of the place. The situation is in fact calculated to afford satisfaction and pleasure to any person wishing to remain in this country. Any person feeling inclined to purchase, can view the premises and know the terms, which shall be accommodating, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BENNET SMITH.

Caswell, April 22, 1819.—tf

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, about the 20th of February last, a small black Horse, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a roach main, bob tail and hind feet white. Whoever may have taken up said Horse and will return him to me or will give information where he may be found shall be generously rewarded by

EDWARD H. OGILBY.

Milton May 20th 1819—tf.

JOHN CROSS
BUTCHER,
(From Raleigh,)

TENDERS his services in the line of his profession and notifies the inhabitants of Milton, that he will supply the place with meats Suitable to the Present Season; and he will kill and sell out for any Gentleman that will give him the Customary profits.

POETRY.

POETICAL SPLEEN.

In the Independent Balance, published in Philadelphia, the following article, which is titled a Farewell to Savannah.—We re-publish it thereby to show what some of those polished gentry on our great thirteen-feet-square can say of a place, in which they have probably been politely received and hospitably treated. The reputation of Savannah can sustain no injury from such splenetic effusions.—It would be easy to write a philippic against any city or town in the union, assembly where truth makes no part of the refrain, and the talents of the writer were merely to be employed in the pitiful effort of saying as many ill-natured things as possible. We presume that matrimonial connexions, the business of trade, and the affairs of the church, are managed in Savannah as in other places. Whether the idea of hunting rogues here with peculiar severity on the author of the following lines or not—or whether, in attempting to amend his fortune by a matrimonial alliance, he was sent off "with a flea in his ear," we presume not to judge. That something occurred to put him a little out of joint will not, we think, be questioned by those who peruse this ill-natured rhapsody.—*Georgia Advertiser.*

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO SAVANNAH.

BY A BUENOS AYREAN.

Farewell, O Savannah! forever farewell!
Thou hot bed of rogues, thou terrestrial Hell.
Where Satan has fix'd his head-quarters on earth,
And outlaw'd integrity, wisdom and worth;
Where villainy thrives, & where honesty begs,
Where folly is purse-proud and wisdom in rags;
Where a man is worth nothing, except in one sense,
Which they always compute in pounds, shillings and pence;
Where the greatest *fiasco* der is bolder of brow,
And he that has most, about *freedom* most raves;
Where they'd worship a calf, if like Aaron's of old,
Where the devil may reign, if his sceptre be gold;
Where evil's against knavery is constantly howling,
(For they seldom agree, who pursue the same calling,)
Where knaves do drink every rogue from the room,
Determined to put all competitors down,
Where even the churches, subservient to sin,
Are bought in by stock-jobbers to sell out again;
Each pew is a lucrative turnpike to heaven,
At which an exhorbitant toll must be given;
At fifty per cent. you must purchase salvation,
For the rich have monopolized all that's in fashion;
Where the most approved tests of a gentleman are
The taste of bif wine and a Spanish cigar;
If these recommend he's a gentleman sure,
Tho' a fool or a rogue—whether Christian or Moor;
Where your friend must compute ere he asks you to dine,
First your value to him, next the cost of his wine;
Then if it appears he will not be a winner,
You may go to the devil, not him for a dinner.
Where the girls cannot tell if they'll scorn you or wed you,
Without pencil and slate to subtract and add to you,
They make a shrewd bargain, miscall'd matrimony,
('Tis a mercantile business—a *matter of money:*)
For a union in wedlock, in friendship and trade,
Are alike by the rules of arithmetic made.
Each nation is mark'd by some national crime
Man's vices, like plants, have their soil and their clime;
But the soil of Savannah new vigor imparts
To vices transplanted from all other parts.
Cursed be the wind that blew me to your strand;
Your houses are boards, and your alleys are sand;
O, still may your beds be the moss of your trees—
Long life to your bed-bugs, the same to your fleas;
May all your *free* citizens, whether wealthy or poor,
Be brib'd for their votes, as they've been heretofore;
May ever quack doctor be patronized still,
And his talents be judged by the length of the bill;
May all your quack lawyers find hire for their tongues,
And their brains get applause that is due to their lungs;
May your miserly merchants still cheat for three pence,
Who with scarce any brains, show a great deal of *cents;*
To finish my curses on your cursed city,
And sum in four words the whole sense of my ditty,
Here—cursed Savannah, a curse that is far
The worst of all curses—*remain as you ARE*

MISCELLANY.

"Marry thy daughter, and so shalt thou have performed a weighty matter; but marry her to a man of understanding."

The perusal of what are denominated the *Apocryphal Books*, is a source whence may be derived much instruction and pleasing entertainment. The sententios apophthegms of the book of the Ecclesiasticus will be read with delight and utility by those who seek for correct ideas upon life and manners. In this book is found the text which forms our present theme of discourse; and the importance of the precept it contains, will warrant a deviation from the Canonical Books.

To parents our discourse is addressed, upon an interesting point. Ye, who have been conversant with the pulsations of the parental heart, well know, that the formation of the matrimonial union by your children, is indeed "a weighty matter." Ye know, that it is incumbant upon the parent to be vigilant, lest the happiness of his offspring be forever blighted. Ye know with what jealousy parental advice and interference upon this subject, are ever received. Ye also well know, that in the "heyday of the blood," reason is rarely consulted as a guide; that passion is the chief impulse of the soul; and that the considerations which should be most impressive, are reserved for a late repentance. Ye know, that this connexion may give your children happiness and honor, or may doom them to misery and degradation. Knowing these things, ye will readily assent to my doctrine, that this is "a weighty matter."—Thus it must be viewed by the considerate and observing though it be quite otherwise regarded by the beardless youth, who is impelled by a blind infatuation to enter the back door of the temple of Hymen; the romantic miss, who ventures upon a trip to Greatna-green for happiness.

The apocryphal writer directs—"Marry thy daughter, and so, thou shalt have performed a weighty matter; but *marry her to a man of understanding.*" Is it supposable, that he who "takes thought" for the happiness of his daughter, would marry her to any, save "a man of understanding?" Yes, there are those, and "there are many," who regard not the worthlessness of the statue, if covered by a splended gilding; and who are satisfied with a sumptuous exterior, though unaccompanied by substantial worth. There are those who, from birth and fortune, claim pre-eminence, with whom understanding is nought, and to whom the production of genius are as pearls "cast before swine." There are those, who know neither how to discriminate, nor how to value the "man of understanding." There are those, among the high men of the earth, who would sooner marry a daughter to the frothy coxcomb, who is a standing specimen of the frippe ries which degrade, and the vices which disgrace our species, than to the man who possesses talents to enlarge the boundaries of science, or energy to save a falling state. There are those, who would court an alliance with the "popinjay," who shines with lustre in the graces of the drawing room, and the gallantries of the dance; but would spurn with bitter scorn, from such a connexion, the man who has no wealth but genius, and no pride but that which flows from conscious virtue. This is a canker of the mind, which will not be cured by moral admonition; and nought but experience will teach such parents the true distinction between the "man of understanding" and the "golden fool."

I must here remark, and I will do it with honest frankness, that the fair themselves afford too sparing a countenance to the man of understanding. The unpolished department, which is almost inseparable from those habits of seclusion which lead to greatness, is a hardy obstacle to female favor. The simpering beau, who is confessedly the most contemptible being in God's creation will be found a favorite in the splended circle of gaiety and fashion; whilst the portion of the modest "man of understanding" is the contumely of the proud, and the chilling scorn of fancied greatness. But let it be remarked, that though the "man of understanding" did not "caper nimbly to the pleasing of a lute," though he has no eye to see the polished teeth, the painted cheeks, and pencilled brows of beauty; though he have no tongue that can mechanically run the round of falsehood; nature has placed him on an eminence, which peers high over the pampered sons of wealth and grandeur.

If opulence could secure from misery, or noble blood produce unmarried bliss, the precept in the text should stand, "*Marry thy daughter to the wealthy or to the great.*" But he whose views are wisely directed to the happiness of his child, will seek, "as for hidden treasure," for a "man of understanding."—When thou hast allied thy daughter to such an one, thou hast, indeed," performed a weighty matter." Experience will demonstrate thy wisdom. If opulence be his, he knows how to use the boon of Providence—If the storms of adversity assail him, there will remain to him a possession, which is nature's richest gift. But the parent, who seeks for an alliance with wealth or grandeur, without regard to understanding and integrity, is stupidly mean, and ignominiously sordid.—Suffice it to be said, in a single word, that for the gratification of the meanest of all pride, such an one sells his own blood to "prostitution."

I conclude by enforcing the precept in my text:—"Marry thy daughter; so shalt thou have performed a weighty matter." But be not seduced to marry her to a "man void of understanding," even though "the dishes of luxury cover his table, the voice of harmony lull him in his bowers," though "he breathe the fragrance of the groves of Java, and sleep on the down of the cygnets of the Ganges."

THE LAY PREACHER.

The following parody on Orator Phillip's hyperbolical outline of the "Character of Bonaparte," is the best we ever read. It is from the (Baltimore Morning Chronicle,) a new paper edited by Paul Allen, Esq. whose literary talents are every where known and admired.

CHARACTER OF

BORACHIO BIBLER,

Down to the period of his death in a ditch.

He is fuddled!—We may now pause before that drunken prodigy which staggered amongst us like some Scottish landlord, whose nose parboiled the liquor his mouth swallowed.

Dirty, squinting, and peculiar, he fell from his seat, an overdone lubber, hiccupping in the harmony of his own originality.

A hat greased, rimless and scalloped—a coat, destitute of its skirts—a neckclock that distanced description—a pair of breeches grinning defiance to totality, marked the outline of this extraordinary drinker—the most extraordinary, perhaps that, in the annals of this world, ever drank, or reeled, or fell.

Flung into the tavern in the midst of a combat that employed every fist of a crowd who acknowledged no superior, he commenced his blow-out, a cobbler by trade and a drunkard by inclination.

With no friend but his cup, and no fortune but his wages, he rushed into the bar room where rum, and gin, and brandy had arrayed themselves, and soberly fled from him as from the chance of destiny. He knew no [illegible] drunkenness—he acknowledged no check but an empty pocket—he worshiped no God but the bottle and with an Eastern devotion he knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Antecedent to this, there was no spirit that he did not love, there was no cordial that he did not venerate; in the hope of a tankard, he flattered the landlord; for the sake of a dram, he bowed to the bar-keeper.

* * * * *

A professed christian, he guzzled in Lent; a pretended saint, he horse whipped his wife; and in the name of borrower, he stole without remorse and wore without shame, the shirt of his neighbor.

The bar contained no liquors that he did not approve; there was no bottle he could not empty; and whether amid brother drunkards, in a ditch, or on a dunghill, he seemed never to be sober and everlastingly drunk. The whole army of tipplers wondered at beholding the immensity of his draughts, and the velocity with which he drank them. Scepticism bowed to the prodogies of his performance; a quart of raw rum assumed the air of moderation; nor was there aught too incredible for belief or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a mender of old shoes, drink three quarts without a stagger. All the blow outs of antiquity became flea bites in his contemplation;—* * * * * * * * and he disposed of gallons, and quarts, and pints, and gills, and mugs, as if they were the invisible measure of the Liliputians.

Such is a faint and feeble picture of Borachio Bibler, the first (and it is to be hoped the last) emperor of drunkards.

From the Village Record.

THE WET DAY COGITATIONS OF "A CLOWN."

When I ride by a farm house, and see the shingles flying from the roof, and the windows stopped with rags, and the cattle poor and starved, "think I to myself," there live a broken hearted, and emaciated wife, a gang of untutored children, and a ruined and besotted disciple of "Sir Richard Ruin."

When I hear a physician constantly bragging of his practice, and stigmatising his neighboring practitioners as 'Quacks,' "think I to myself," ten to one that man is a Quack himself. "Who in a crowd hallcos' thief! thief! thief! the loudest is the thief himself."

When I see a surveyor always running lines to suit his employers, "thinks I to myself," that man loves money rather than justice. And I think of the old man's saying that "he would make nine of his sons lawyers and the tenth a surveyor."

When I see a magistrate always favoring the rich, and using severity towards the poor, descending from the sacred functions of his office to become a party and instrument in every little disgraceful transaction of his neighborhood, "think I to myself," I know not how far that man may be a *Magistrate*, but I am sure he is no justice.

When I see a man increasing his debts by buying a fine gig, and furniture, mortgaging his farm to build fine houses—assuming the appearance of grandeur, without the means to support it, "thinks I to myself," the sun shines now—but clouds are hard by.

When I see a mechanick throwing away the tools of an useful profession by which he has acquired a comfortable subsistence, in order to turn merchant and ride in a coach, "thinks I to myself," alas blind man! thou seest the ignis fatuus, but its pursuit will but ingulf thee in the swamps and mires of difficulty and distress.

LAND FOR SALE.

A Valuable Plantation, containing Five Hundred and Ninety Acres, 9 mile North-west of Milton, on the road to Peters burg. It has on it a plain dwelling house &c. and it is finely watered.—It is commonly called the "Bennett Farm."

Another Plantation 6 miles South of Caswell court-house,

Containing 260 Acres,

usually called the "Morton Place

Also a tract of 286 Acres, 3 or 4 miles north of J. Brown's store, called "Cunel's."

Also, 400 Acres Wood Land

near Thomas Slade's; 2 or 3 miles south east of Brown's Store.

The above Lands lie in the County of Caswell, and may be had at the market prices by applying to

JAMES W. BROWN.

October 30. 1818—tf.

CABINET BUSINESS.

ABRAHAM POPE,

HAVING established himself on Main street, Milton, opposite Liberty street respectfully informs the inhabitants of North Carolina and Virginia, that he carries on the above business in all its branches. He flatters himself he can produce Cabinet work equal to any of the Northern Towns, and having an elegant assortment of

MAHOGANY FURNITURE

on hand, he solicits ladies and gentlemen to give him a call.

All orders executed with care and dispatch, and furniture packed to go any distance.

January 15, 1819—tf.

WELDON.

IN pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, and a Decree of the Superior Court of Halifax, founded upon that Act, pronounced on the 24th day of April, 1819, will be sold upon the premises, on Thursday the 9th day of July next,

200 1-2 ACRE LOTS,

Of Land, in the town of Weldon, upon a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security for the purchase money.—This town situated at the foot of the great Falls of Roanoke, and surrounding the contemplated Basin of the Canal, now cutting around those Falls, possesses commercial advantages, which are not surpassed, if they are equalled by any other upon the River.

SAMUEL BLUNT,
Guardian for
Dan'l Weldon Orphans

DOCTOR WILLIAM F. SMITH.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately moved, and at present occupies a house opposite to Major William A. Tate's store on High street, Hillsborough. His constant endeavors, heretofore, to discharge the duties incumbent on himself and profession, has been attended to with unwearied diligence, and the mutual liberality of the public, demands his most serious acknowledgments for their future welfare.

Considering himself permanently settled, he will pay all neccessary attention to the practice of the various branches of his profession.

Leasburg, N. C. April 5, 1819. 77.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell the Tract of Land on which I reside, containing

Three Hundred & Sixty Acres

in a good state of improvement—Also, another Tract containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

both in the vicinity of Milton. Persons disposed to purchase, can view the premise, and know the terms. If not sold privately it will be sold to the highest bidder on the first day of October next—and at the same time two or three

LIKELY NEGROES,

and all my stock, &c. of various kinds.

JOSIAH SAMUEL.

April 22, —tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Raleigh a New Periodical Work to be entitled the

FARMER'S MAGAZINE,

Containing essays and intelligence relative to Agriculture, Domestick Economy and the Rural and Useful Arts. Together with notices of Natural History, the Veterinary Art, Political Economy, and Popular Medicine

CONDUCTED BY CALVIN JONES, M. D. member of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New York, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in pamphlets containing 76 or 80 pages, large octavo size, one number as nearly as practicable, every two months, stitched in coloured paper. Six numbers will make a volume of between four and five hundred pages, which will be furnished with a title page and copious tables of reference, and shall be illustrated and embellished by cuts and engraving. The paper shall be good, the type fair and the mechanical execution neat. It will be delivered at the Post Office, covered and directed (if the state of the subscription will admit of it) to the public subscribers, in packages containing 42 pages or upwards, at least every month.

2. The price will be three dollars a year, paid in advance, or on the delivery of the first number; four dollars if paid after the delivery of the second number and within the year, and five dollars if paid after the expiration of the year. Advance payments are always demandable—This rule will continue to operate upon each year's subscription during the whole course of the publication. The object is to make punctual payments, the interest of all parties.

3. All persons subscribing, or authorizing their names to be sent, or receiving the work will be considered permanent subscribers, and no Magazine will be discontinued without written directions and the payment of arrears, except at the option of the Publisher.

IV. The publisher will insure the safety of all monies sent him on account of the work, through the Post Office by subscribers and Post Masters, if properly enclosed and directed, provided the latter forward it [illegible] on its coming into their hands. To Post Masters receipts will be returned the second month following, and to subscribers on intimation of the amount received will be made on the cover of their next Magazine, or a receipt will be returned by mail if required.

V. Post Masters who undertake to procure subscribers and collect subscription money will be allowed ten per cent. upon all monies forwarded by them, provided it is sent free of postage and immediately after receipt is had.

VI. Postage will be paid by the publisher on single letters enclosing three dollars and upwards, but will not be paid by him in any other case.

VII. The publication will commence whenever the number of subscribers shall be considerable enough to justify the undertaking.

VIII. As writers always desire to know who are their readers, the names and residence of subscribers will be given in the first volume.

The institution of an Agricultural Society in North Carolina, and the patronage it has proffered to this work have brought these proposals before the public. The first number of the Magazine, besides other matter, will contain the constitution of the Society, a list of the Officers and members and the prize subjects. The work in its progress will contain such selections from recent publications as shall seem adapted to our situation and circumstances; and original communications, particularly those made to the Society, and the transactions of that body.

Works of that kind, besides the valuable information they impart, are useful by exciting enquiry. The quantity of Medical and Surgical knowledge, has quadrupled in the United States since the first publication of the Medical Repository twenty years ago, and the same may be done for Agriculture. We shall add beyond calculation to the value of our country if we increase its produce to a performable extent, and daily encourage their use and expenditure: Our love for it will be commensurate with its capacity of adding to our wealth, and of multiplying our enjoyments; and not the least of these will be the gratification afforded to our self-esteem by the successful application of Arts and Science. Sound patriotism is inseparably allied to Agricultural improvement. In the belief that this work will be useful to the nation and to individuals, it bespeaks the patronage of subscriptions and communications.

The favor of Post Masters, Physicians, practical Farmers, and all gentlemen of liberal sentiments is respectfully solicited.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received at this Office.

SADDLE & HARNESS

MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has taken a [illegible] Street, near the corner of Main street, where he has commenced, and will continue to manufacture, all kinds of work in the above line, viz.

Men's Saddles, first, second & third quality,
Women's do. do do do
Coach & Gig Harness, with plated and brass mounting,
Bridles, martingales and collars of all descriptions
Valices, portmanteaus, and saddle bags
Leopard & Seal skin Housings
Saddle cloths of sundry patterns
Wagon and cart harness,

And many other articles too tedious to enumerate. He has on hand at present plated bits and stirrups, best plated spurs with patent leathers, English heads and reins for bridles, brown and black, English martingales and collars, brown and black.—All of which will be sold on reasonable terms by

JOHN D. SMITH.

Milton, N. C. April 1, 1819.—tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have Just received from New York and Petersburg and are now opening at their stand in Milton a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

WILSON & DIXON.

Milton, May 18th, 1819.—4t